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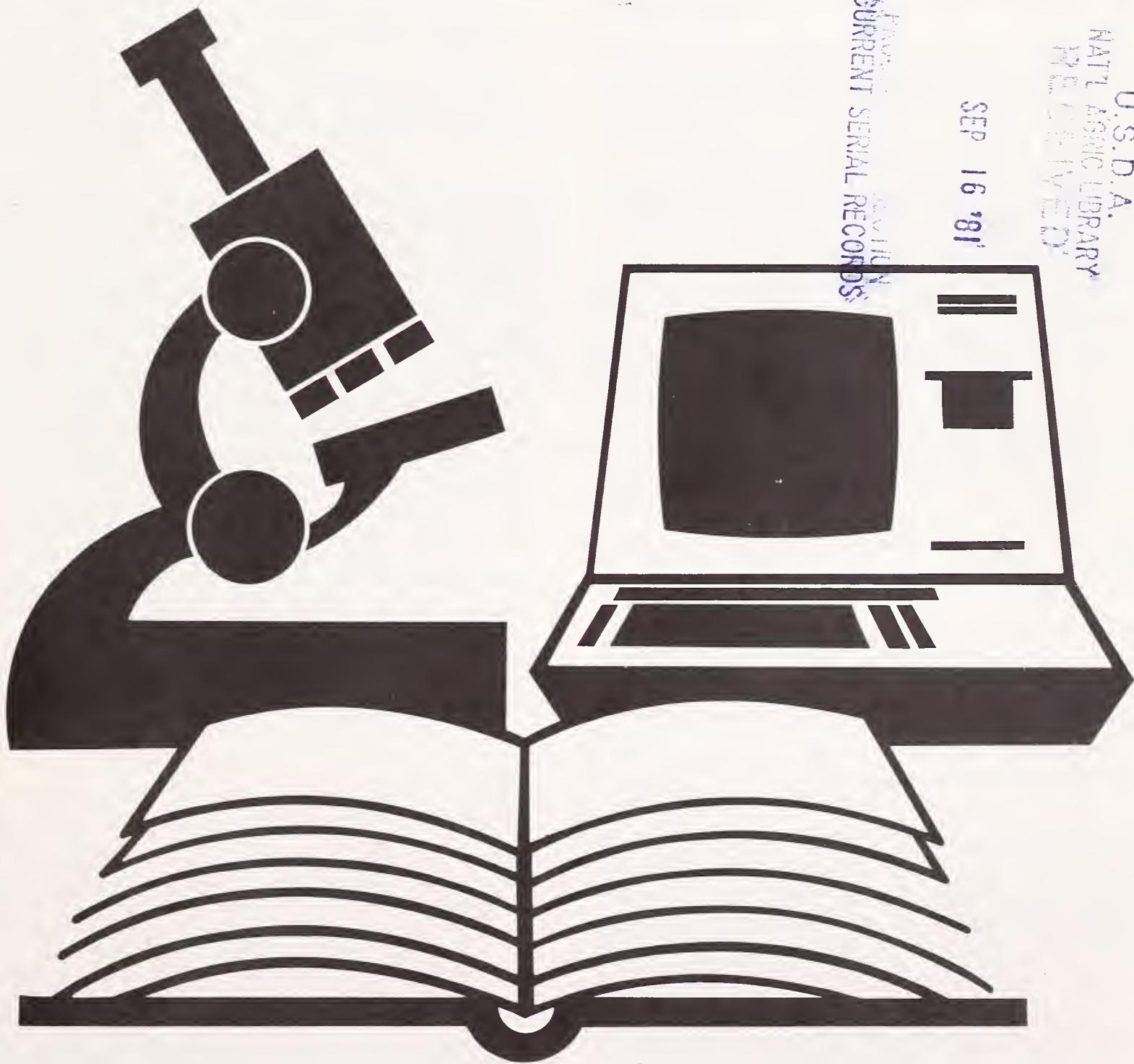
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A Bibliography of Psylla (Homoptera: Psyllidae) on Pear Trees

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A Bibliography of Psylla (Homoptera:Psyllidae) on Pear Trees¹

By G. J. Fields, R. W. Zwick, and H. R. Moffitt²

Introduction

The jumping plant lice or psyllids of the genus *Psylla* are probably the most important pest of pear fruit trees throughout the world. Three species, *Psylla pyricola* Foerster, *P. pyri* L., and *P. pyrisuga* Foerster, originated in Europe or Asia Minor. The fourth species, *P. hexastigma* Hovarth, known to infest pear trees, is found in eastern Siberia and Japan. This bibliography covers only the first three species. *P. pyri* (known as the pear sucker, pear leaf sucker, pear flea, or large pear psylla) and *P. pyrisuga* (called the common pear psylla or pear psylla) are the important European species. *P. pyricola* is the primary species in southern France and Asia Minor and the only species infesting pear in North America where it has the approved common name of pear psylla.³ Some reference may be made to *P. simulans* Foerster; however, determination in 1934 proved this species to be the winter form of *P. pyricola* (see Lal, 1934).

This bibliography consists primarily of work from North American authors, although authors from the following countries are included: Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia among others. A two-letter abbreviation, in parentheses at the end of the citation, is used to indicate the language—other than English—in which the original article is published. The language abbreviation is used only when the language of publication has been indicated in the indexing sources or otherwise confirmed. The language abbreviations are as follows: BU-Bulgarian; CR-Croatian; DA-Danish; DU-Dutch; FR-French; GR-German; HU-Hungarian; IT-Italian; PO-Polish; RU-Russian; SP-Spanish; SW-Swedish; EN-English. If an article has an English summary, one of these abbreviations may be followed by the notation "EN Sum." If an article has been printed in two languages, both abbreviations are given. Foreign citations are difficult to interpret, and we trust the translations presented here are accurate.

A complete current and partial retrospective computer search, conducted through the USDA, SEA Current Awareness Literature Service, has been used to review the following indexing sources back through 1970: Biological Abstracts (BA), Bio-Research Index (BRI), Chemical Abstracts (CAO, CAE), National Agricultural Library Catalog (CAIN), and Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB) back through 1976 only. Additional sources include the USDA Library Bibliography of Agriculture (1943-69), various State experiment station publications, journal article citations, and published proceedings of several State horticultural societies.

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²Fields and Zwick are experimental biology technician and associate professor of entomology, respectively, Oregon State University, Mid-Columbia Experiment Station, Hood River, Oreg. 97031; Moffitt is a research entomologist, Yakima Agricultural Research Laboratory; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Science and Education Administration-Agricultural Research (SEA-AR), 3706 W. Nob Hill Blvd., Yakima, Wash. 98902.

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